gagements of importance also took place, forts aptured, towns taken and raided.

THE EARLY OPERATIONS. The following are the most important of the early operations prior to Gomez's great cam-

Los Negros, where Gen. Rabi defeated the Spanish Colonels Santoscildes and Zubikoski; Ramon de las Yaguas, where Col. Garzon surprised and captured Lieut. Gailego and fifty nen, who were disarmed and permitted to leave unmolested. The troops sent to reënforce the Spaniards were also defeated. El Guanabano. where Gen. Masso and Col. Estrada forced Santoscildes to retreat to Bayamo with great loss; Jarahuca, where Gen. Maceo defeated Gen. Salcedo, who had more than 3,000 men under

The combined operation of Gone, Antonio and José Maceo, who captured the town of Cristo and 200 rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition, while Col. Garzon took the town of Caney, and Col. Planas attacked a military convoy on the railroad.

The town of Campechuela was attacked by Col. Guerra and Col. Estrads, who forced the garrisons of the two forts to surrender. Juraguanas, where Col. Estrada, with 1,000 en, met an equal number of Spanish regulars

and defeated them. Col. Guerra surprised a Spanish guerrilla force under Boeras and made many prisoners, whom

he set at liberty. El Cacao, where Gen. Rabi cut to pieces the Spanish forces under Lieut-Col. U. Sanchez, and obtained many rifles and ammunition. El Jobito. This was one of the most important

engagements in the east. It took place near Guantanamo, and Lieut.-Col. Bach was killed and his troops decimated by Gens. Maceo and

THE BIG BATTLE IN JULY.

About the middle of July Gen. Martinez Compos, urged by the numerous complaints through the press that the Spanish forces in Bayamo were in a deplorable condition, without food or pospitals, and were cut off from Manzanillo and wishing by a concerted movement of his Lieutenants to crush the revolution at one blow, started from Manzanillo for the purpose of relieving Bayamo, and Intending thence to march west and drive Gomez into the Spanish military line between the province of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, thus catching the Cuban between two fires. At the same time three Spanish columns were to march against Maceo and his forces from different directions and surround and exterminate them. Martines Campos, with 4,800 men under the command of Gen. Fidel Santoscildes, met 3,000 Cubans under Gens. Maceo and Rabi on the read to Bayamo, at Peralejos. The battle which followed is known as the battle of Bayamo, Valenzuela, or Peralejo. It lasted eleven hours. Gen. Santoscildes fell in the early part of the engagement, and thereupon Martinez Campos himself took command. The Spaniards, completely routed, were

The Spaniards, completely routed, were forced to kill all their mules and horses to form with them a barricade, left their convoy with the wounded and dead on the field and fied in disorder to Hayamo; the loss of the Spaniards was 400 killed and a larger number wounded. The loss of the Cubans was 137 in all. Macco took care of the Spanish wounded and sent word to Martinez Campos to send a detachment to receive them, which was done. Gen. Martinez Campos, on reaching Bayamo, sent for heavy resulted to the weaking a considerable number of troops from the province of Santa Chara. Gens. Roloft, Sanchez, and Rodriguez landed in that province at about this time with a large amount of war material, but not enough, as it proved, to fully arm all those who enthusiastically rushed to join them. Before the Spaniards had extricated Martinez Campos from his perilous position the Cuban forces in the province of Santa Clara had been organized into the Fourth Army Corps, and operations were immediately begun.

Banta Clara is one of the wealthiest provinces to the light and to retries the larges the beauty these.

Banta Clara is one of the wealthlest provinces in the island, and to protect the interests there large result from Spain, as they could not rely on the Spanish "volunteers." The best proof of this was that 400 Spanish volunteers under Major Casalias deserted and joined the Cuban ranks in a body at their first opportunity, taking with them all their arms, ammunition, and supplies. Here, as in the other provinces akirmishes are of daily occurrence and many fleres encounters have taken place; among the most important engagements were the capture of Fort Taguasco by Gen, Serafin Sanchez; Las Varas, where 2,000 Spanish troops under Col. Rubin were defeated by Gens, Ro-loff and Sanchez; Cantabria, where Col. Reso took many prisoners and war materials, and the burning of the town of Guinia de Miranda by Col. Perez, and Cayo Espino, where Col. Lacret inflicted a severe defeat on the Spaniards under Col. Molina. A most important part of the work of the forces in Santa Clara, which occupied considerable time and caused many encounters with the enemy, was the destruction of telegraph and telephone communications and railronds, of which there are many lines or branches in this district. santa Clara is one of the wealthlest provinces

GOMEZ'S CAMPAIONS.

Immediately on the landing of Gens. Marti and Gomez they set out to cross the province of Santiago and enter that of Puerto Principe. It will be remembered that at about this time Gen. Martinez Campos arrived in the island with recinforcements of over 10.000 men. The object of Gomez in marching into Puerto Principe was to lead those whom he knew were only expecting his arrival in that province in order to take the field. The citizens of Puerto Principe, or Camaguey, as it is also called, had the reputation of being rather conservative, and hence both Spaniards and Cubans awaited their determination with great interest.

GOMEZ'S CAMPAIGNS.

reputation of being rather conservative, and hence both Spaniards and Cubans awaited their determination with great interest.

Gen. Martinez Campos boasted that the inhabitants of Camaguey would never rise in revolt against Spain, but to make assurance doubly sure he placed a cordon of troops, numbering about 10,000, on the border between Santiago and Puerto Princips to prevent the entry of Gomez Into the latter district. Gomez and Marti started on their westward journey with about 300 men. In trying to pass the first line of troops at Boca de Dos Rios, a severe conflict took place on May 10 with a greatly superior force, in which José Marti was killed. Great joy was manifested by the Spaniards, who claimed that the revolution had received its deathblow in the loss of Marti, but Gomes continued his advance westward, and, ordering a feint to be made by Gen. Antonio Macco at a point in the north of the Spanish cordering the southern part of the province Puerto Principe in the beginning of June, Here he was joined by Salvador Claneros Sciancourt, now the President of the republic, the most influential Cuban of that province, together with all the young men of the city, and his forces were rapidly aweiled to thousands by additions from all parts of the province. These he subsequently organized into the Third Army Corps.

These he subsequency organized the first cam-Army Corps.

Thus Gomes was successful in this first cam-paign of the revolution. Immediately on his serival in Camaguey he proceeded by a series of rapid cavairy movements to increase his sup-ply of arms and ammunition. He captured and burned Alta Gracia and captured the fort of burned Alta Gracia and captured the fort of El Mulato; he cut to pieces a Spanish guerrilla band near Las Vegas. The town and fort of Ban Jeronimo surrendered to him, and he at-tacked and raided the town of Cascorro, in all of which places much arms and ammunition as well as many prisoners were taken, the latter being invariably released.

During the summer the city of Puerto Prin-

being invariably released.

During the summer the city of Puerto Principe was constantly menaced in order to allow Gomez to complete his organization of the province. He was much criticised by Gen. Martinez Campos for his inactivity during the summer, but the Spanish troops nevertheless did not interfere with his plans. Early in June he issued the first of the now famous orders relative to the squar crop and announced his intention of marching through Santa Clara and into Matanashi in the winter in order to superintend the carrying out of his decrees, increasing his military stores in the mean time, as well as securing the food supply of his army by corralling the estile of the province in secure places. As will be shown further on, Gen. Gomez was, upon the setablishment of the Government, confirmed as Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces.

SPANISH EXCUSES FOR THEIR DEFEATS.

Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces.

SPANISH EXCUSES FOR THERE DEFEATS.
In order to carry out his winter campaign, he placed, Major-Gen. José Maria Rodriguez in command of the Third Army Corps. The Spaniards explained the wonderful progress of the revolution by the fact that it was impossible for their soldiers to operate during the wet season, and stated that as soon as the winter or dry season set in, or, as it has been expressed by one of her diplomatic representatives, after three days of a northern wind, the Cubans would be driven back from the provinces of Santiago, intending then by a concentration of their entire fleet at the eastern end of the island to cut of all bases of supplies and starve the Cubans into submission.

At the beginning of the dry season Gourge.

all bases of supplies and starve the Cubans into submission.

At the beginning of the dry season Gomez had perfected all the arrangements for his march to the west; he had ordered Gen. Antonio Macco, with about 4.000 men, mostly infantry, to follow and join him at Sancti Spiritus, on the western boundary of Santa Clara, where Gens. Roloff, Sanchez, Perez, and Lacret were waiting, under orders, for the advance of the Commander-in-Chief.

Between the provinces of Santa Clara and Puerio Principe there is a line of forts extending from the town of Jucaro to the town of Moron, called the Trocha. To prevent the entrance of Gomez into Santa Clara Gen. Martinez Campos refiforced their garrisons and placed strong columns along the line to fill up the gaps. Gen. Gomez, with a few hundred men, succeeded, by a series of manguives, in getting through this line and falling upon the town of Pelasyo, and captured the forts which guarded it, together with the entire garrison and a large amount of arms and an ammunition. He then moved north in the province of Santa Clara into the district of Remedios.

moved west, recrossed the Trocha, and there joined forces with Gen. Antonio Macco. The latter had marched his soldlers through the entire province of Puerto Principe, although four large Spanish columns were sent to interrupt his progress. These he succeeded in eluding, defeating them, however, on several occasions. The combined forces of Macco and Gomez, by a series of strategic movements, again succeeded in passing the Trocha, their rear guard defeating Col. Sezura, inflicting heavy loss and capturing nearly two hundred mules laden with arms, ammunition, and supplies.

GOMEZ PAIRLY ON HIS GREAT MARCH WEST. GOMEZ FAIRLY ON HIS GREAT MARCH WEST.

On the arrival of the combined forces in Santa Clara, Gomez, taking charge of all the forces in the district, divided them, sending flying columns in advance under Gen. Suarcz, Perez, and Lacret, despatching others to Sagua in the north, and toward Trinidad in the south. Marceo's forces made a demonstration on the city of Santa Clara, which was now Martinez Campos's headquarters, while Gomez threatened Clenfuegos. In all the operations which now followed, Gen. Gomez had ample forces in his rear, so that his retreat, if made necessary, would not be cut off.

now followed. Gen. Gomez had ample forces in his rear, so that his retreat, if made necessary, would not be cut off.

Immediately on the threatening of Cienfuegos Gen. Martinez Campos removed his headquarters from Santa Clara to Cienfuegos and thence despatched a large number of troops to form a line between Cienfuegos, Las Cruces, and Lajas to impede the westward march of the Cuban army. Still advancing westward and ordering a concentration of his troops, Gomez outflanked the Spanish commanders, his rear guard distracting their attention and engaging them severely at Maltienpo on the western part of the province. On the border of Matanzas, Gomez again radiated his troops, Gien. Quintin Bandera on the north. Gen. Macco in the centre, Gen. Gomez himself to the south, while tiens, Suarez, Perez, Lacret, and other officers attracted the attention of the enemy by rapid marches and raids. Martinez Campos had again changed his headquarters, this time moving to Colon in the province of Matanzas. He hoped that the Spanish forces in the rear of the Cubans would be able to co-operate with him, but every means of communication by railroad, telephone, or telegraph had been completely destroyed by the Cubans in their progress and no word could be sent nor soldiers transported quickly enough for a combined attack of front and rear of the Cubans.

VERY SHARP PIGHTING.

From this time on fighting was very sharp, and as the order of Gomez concerning the grind-ing of the sugar crop was evidently being dis-obeyed in Matanzas and Santa Clara the torch ing of the sugar crop was evidently being disobeyed in Matanzas and Santa Clara the torch was applied, and it is estimated that a very insignificant part of the sugar crop will be exported this season.

With calls for the protection of the plantations in Santa Clara and Matanzas to attend to; the cities of Santa Clara, Clentnegos, Matanzas, Cardenas, and Colon threatened; with all communications to the east except by water cut off; with the Cuban forces still advancing in oblique directions to the west, Martinez Campos concentrated as many troops as possible, sending to the most easterly province, that of Santiago, all the troops that could be spared from that district, he himself again changing his headquarters with the advance of Gomez to Jovellanos, thence to Limonar, to Matanzas, and finally to Havana, where, until he was relieved from command, he was actively engaged in fortifying the land approaches to the capital, while he hurried to the neighborhood of Batabano, on the south coast, as many troops as could be spared, withdrawing even a large number of the marines from the fleets, assigning them to shore duty. Even the line at Batabano has been broken by the Cuban forces, and all communications to the east have been cut off. So grave has the situation become that martial law has been proclaimed in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, so that now the entire island, from Point Maysi to Cape Antonio, is declared to be in a state of stege.

THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS. THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PARSON.

The censorship of the press has been made more rigid than ever, and an order has been issued for the delivery of all horses in the island to the Spanish Government at prices ranging from \$18 to \$35. It is not intended to pay for these in cash, as only certificates of the delivery of the horses to the Government, with the value of the animal as fixed by the latter, are given to the owners. the value of the animal as fixed by the latter, are given to the owners.

While the westward march of Gomez was in progress Gens, Francisco Carrillo and José M. Aquirre landed on the eastern end of the island with a considerable supply of munitions, including some artillery, and succeeded in marching through the provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe into that of Santa Clara, capturing several forts on the way, Gen. Carrillo has taken command in the Remedios district, where his personal popularity has caused thouhas taken command in the Remedios district, where his personal popularity has caused thousands to Join him. Gen. Aquirre reported to the Commander-in-Chief, and is now assisting in the operations of Matanzas.

It was not the intention of Gen. Gomez, when he planned his winter campaign, to march on and lay siege to the capital, his only object being to prevent the grinding and export of the sugar crop and the consequent flow of treasure into the Spanish coffers, and to demonstrate to the world that he could control the provinces and enforce his orders.

and enforce his orders.

ARTILLERY IN THE CUBAN ARMY.

While this march of the main bodies of troops westward has been carried on, the Cuban forces of the other army corps have also succeeded in carrying out the orders concerning sugar cane and preventing the establishment of Spanish lines of communication. As artillery has now been introduced into the Cuban army, forts are more easily taken. There has been constant communication from the interior to the coast: vessels of the Spanish navy have frequently been engaged by the insurgents, and in one case a small armed coast gnard vessel was captured by them. Supplies are received by the Cubans at convenient points on the coast and transferred to the interior. When it is remembered that in the revolutions of 18ti-78, there were never more than 10,000 armed insurgents in the field; that these rarely, if ever, took the offensive, and yet compelled Spain to maintain an army of 120,000 men in the field, many of whom were Cuban volunteers in the strict sense of the term; that this little hand caused Spain to spend in ten years over \$700,000,000 and to lose over 200,000 men, and when it is remembered that in this revolution there are already more than 50,000 Cubans in the field, directed by veterans of the last war, who now are on the offensive, and that now Cuban does not fight against Cuban, the chance of ultimate success of the Cuban arms must appear to an impartial observer, especially in the light of Gomez's wonderful western march. In two months more the climate will again militate against the Spanish troops.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION, ARTILLERY IN THE CUBAN ARMY.

will again militate against the Spanish troops.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The military organization of the Cubans is ample and complete. Major-tien. Maximo Gomez is the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces. He is a veteran of the last revolution. as, indeed, are all the Generals almost without exception. Major-Gen. Antonio Macco is second in command of the army of liberation, and was, until called upon to co-operate with the Commander-in-Chief in the late march to the Western province, in command of Santiago.

The army is at present divided into five corps; two in Santiago, one in Puerto Principe, and two in Santiago and inally into regiments. The forces are moreover divided into cavalry and infantry, besides having engineers and recently artillery and a perfect sanitary corps, which is in command of Eugenio Sanchez Agramonte, with the grade of Brigadier-General. Major-General José Macco commands the First Santiago Corps, while Major-Gen. Bartolome Macco commands the Second Corps in that province. Commanding divisions and brigades in these two corps are Brig.-Gens. Pedro Perez, Agustin Cebroco, Jesus Rabi, Luis Feria, Bernardio Capote, Higgino Vasquez, and Angel Guerra.

The Third Corps is in command off Major-Gen. Cartillo and Serafin Sanchez and Brig.-Gens. Tranquilino Perez, Juan B. Zayas, and Rogelio Castillo. The Fifth Corps is in command of Major-Gen. Manuel Suarez, and the divisions and brigades are commanded by Francisco Perez, José Lacret, and José M. Aguirre.

The first two corps consist of 26,000 men, mostly infantey the stient description of the commond of Major-Gen. Manuel Suarez, and mostly infantey the stient description of the command of Major-Gen. Manuel Suarez, and MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

the divisions and brigades are commanded by Francisco Perez, José Lacret, and José M. Aguirre.

The first two corps consist of 26,000 men, mostly infantry; the third of about 4,000 men, mostly infantry; the fourth and fifth corps consisted, before the late invasion of Gomez, of over 20,000 men, both infantry and cavalry, which force has been considerably increased in these last days. Of the 60,000 men that are in the field more than half are fully armed and equipped, the rest carrying miscellaneous weapons or side arms.

Stations for the manufacture of powder and the reloading of cartridges are established as well as for manufacturing shoes, saddles, and other equipments. The hospitals for the sick and wounded are also provided. Red Cross societies have offered their cooperation, but the Spanish Commander-in-Chief has refused to allow them to enter the insurgent lines.

The discipline of the army is strict, and marauding is promptly punished, as was done in the case of Lieut Alberto Castello, an officer of the Second Corps, who was tried and shot for robbery, and as has been repeatedly done with the "Platoados," men who, taking advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs in the country, have turned bandits.

José Marti was the head of the preliminary wil organization, and he immediately upon anding with Gomez in Cuba, issued a call for

Course Of medicine for purifying the blood and building up the system is needed now. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give

strength of nerve, mind and body. Hood's Sarsaparilla

the selection of representatives of the Cuban people to form a civil government. His death postponed for a time the selection of these men, but in the beginning of September the call previously issued was compiled with.

Representatives from each of the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, and the western part of the island, comprising the provinces of Matanzas and Havans, making twenty in all, were elected to the Constituent Assembly, which was to establish a civil government, republican in form.

The members of the Constituent Assembly met at Jimaguayu, in Puerto Principe, on the 13th of September and perfected an organization. A Constitution of the republic of Cuba was adopted on the 18th of September. On the 18th of September the following officers of the Government were elected by the Constituent Assembly, in accordance with the terms of the Constitution:

Salvador Cianeros Betancourt of Puerto Principe, President.

Salvador Cisneros Betancourt of Puerto Princips, President. Hartolome Masso of Manzanillo, Vice-President. Carlos Roinf of Santa Clara, Secretary of War. Severo Pina of Sancti Spiritus, Secretary of the

Severo Pina of Bancti Spiritus, Secretary of the Treasury,
Santiago Garcia Canizares of Remedios, Secretary of the Interior,
Rafael M. Portuondo of Santiago de Cuba, Secretary of Foreign Reiations,
Mario Menocal of Matanzas, Sub-Secretary of War.
Joaquin Castello of Santiago de Cuba, Sub-Secretary of the Treasury,
Carlos Dubois of Baracoa, Sub-Secretary of the Interior.
Fermin Valdes Domingues of Havana, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations.
The installation of these officers duly followed.

Interior.
Fermin Valdes Domingues of Havana, Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations.
The installation of these officers duly followed. The election of the General-in-Chief and the second in command, who is to bear the title of Lieutenant-General, was then had, and resulted in the unanimous election of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo respectively.
On the same day the Constituent Assembly elected by accismation as delegate plenipotentiary and general agentabroad of the Cuban republic. Thomas Extrada Palma. Immediately thereafter the Government Council proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. Gomez. In Puerto Principe, where the latter took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the republic, together with his troops who there gathered for this purpose, and was installed as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the republic.
The Government Council then proceeded to the province of Santiago, where Gen. Antonio Maceo and his forces took the oath of allegiance. Thence the Council proceeded to the province of Santiago, where sen, Antonio Martin and the fifth army corps. They are nowson their way to the province of Santiago, where their permanent headquarters will be established.
All moneys collected in accordance with the laws of the republic, as well as those received to the Secretary of the Interior and expended under his supervision or that of his agents to supply the present needs of the Government.

The money thus collected has been sufficient.

which are mainly the purchase of arms and ammunition.

The money thus collected has been sufficient to equip the army and keep it supplied with ammunition, although, as was to be expected from the rapid increase in the ranks and the difficulty of bringing supplies into the island, many of the new recruits have not yet been fully armed. The problem of equipping the army is not a financial one, but arises from the caution necessary to blockade running and, above all, the preventive measures taken by foreign Governments and the notice which is in all cases given to the ememy of the embarkment of munitions. No report of the Secretary of the Treasury has yet been made, as he has been indice only three months.

months.

For the purpose of properly collecting the imposts, the roads to all cities, as well as the coast, are patrolled by the Cubans. The Cuban Government publishes two newspapers, El Cubano Libre and the Bulein de la Guerra. The Constitution which has been adopted is based on that of the United States. The marriage laws are very strict and comprehensive.

Following is the first of the orders issued by

Following is the first of the orders issued by Maximo Gomez, which has caused such bitter feeling in Spain and among some of the manufacturers and planters:

"GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF LIBERATION.

NAJASA, CAMAGUEY, July 1, 1898.

"To the Planters and Owners of Cottle Ranches:

"In accord with the great interests of the revolution for the independence of the country and for which we are in arms:

"Wheras, All exploitations of any product whatsoever are alds and resources to the Government that we are fighting, it is resolved by the General-in-Chief to issue this general order throughout the island, that the introduction of articles of commerce, as well as beef and cattle, throughout the island, that the introduction of articles of commerce, as well as beef and cattle, into the towns occupied by the enemy is absolutely prohibited. The sugar plantations must stop their labors, and whosever shall attempt to grind the crop notwithstanding this order will have their cane burned and their buildings demolished. The person who, disobeying this order, tries to profit from the present situation of affairs, will show by his conduct little respect for the rights of the revolution of recemption, and therefore shall be considered as an enemy, treated as a traitor, and tried as such in case of his capture.

Maxino Gomez."

A Oneer View of the Cuban Revolution. At a meeting of the Young Men's Club of Calvary parish, this city, last evening, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, fellow of the Royal Geographical So-Nelson, fellow of the Royal Geographical So-ciety of Great Britain delivered an address on "Cuba and Her People," in which he said:
"We must remember that the rebels have had all of the wet season in which to organize and do their best. While they have looted and burned towns, they have failed in holding one of them, and have no seasont. They remain a rabble. To accord belligerent rights to such men would be to reward nurder and incen-diarism as products of twentieth century cert liarism as products of twentieth century civil

Reporter Solomon's Brief Stay in Cuba. C. A. Solomon, a newspaper man of this city. who arrived in Havana a week ago, was arrested on the same day by the Spanish authorities and accused of having in his possession in-cendiary documents. The authorities shipped Solomon back to New York on the next day, and he arrived here yesterday by the Ward line steamship Saratogs. steamship Saratoga.

SECOND-STORY ADVERTISING.

Value of Upper Windows for Catching the Eyes of the Passing Crowds.

There is a man in this town who has probably

devised more advertising schemes than any other New Yorker who is not a theatrical press agent, and he has never been known to use another man's idea but once. The one scheme that was not his own is the second-story show window, but when he went into that sort of advertising he did it on such a scale that although he is out of it now the results of his short experience are seen all over the town. The second-story window as a means of advertising is used in a variety of ways, the most ommon being for some sort of exhibition of athletic or sporting goods. It is the outgrowth without doubt, of the custom of putting cigar and cigarette makers, candy pullers, and pan-cake bakers in the front windows of groundfloor shops to attract the attention of passers by. If such schemes worked well for the side of the street nearest the shop, the second story ought to attract the notice of those across the street. If you have ever seen such a show you must have noticed how well it worked. The crowd is never lammed up against the window obstructing the street in front of the store.

The sporting goods men are able to make

street. It you have ever seen such a show you must have noticed how well it worked. The crowd is never jammed up against the window obstructing the street in front of the store.

The sporting goods men are able to make mare of the second-story show window than men in other business because their advertising arrangements are not studies in still life. A man or boy working a chest weight or a rowing machine or punching a bag will attract attention much quicker and hold it much longer than a stream of water passing over a water, wheel and running through a filter. A good many men use the second-story window for display of their goods, particularly along the lines of the elevated roads, but such displays cannot compare in success with the schemes of advertisers who employ men in their shows. It is the action which catches the eye and attracts attention. In lower Fifth aversue there is a very claborate display of old furniture and antiques in a second-story window, but you may stand in front of that store all day and not see a dozen persons stop to look at the exhibition. Put a man in that window, however, and set him to punching a bag, and there will be a crowd across the street which will require the attention of the police.

In Broadway, a few blocks below Thirtieth attreet, there is one of these exhibitions of athletic goods in the second story. A muscular, well-built man in a gymnasium suit punches a bag, works cheet weights, and tries a rowing machine. The result is that the atternoon promenale is seriously interrupted. A sporting goods house in Broadway, opposite where the Hille statue now stands in City Hall Park, used to have a man stand in the window and punch a bag just at the thme when the crowds were passing through the park going home. It always kent a park holtecman busy moving on those who stopped to see the show. The master advertiser's show was locafed in Broadway, opposite an up-town hotel. He employed two girls who used to climb up on a platform just the height of the window, and exercise with ch

Brooklyn Moonskiners. Brooklyn revenue officials yesterday found a

brand-new still on the top floor of the tenement Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family book cathartic. 25c.

house at \$1 Loriner street. The machinery was all ready to operate it. There was a quantity of mash on hand, and arrangements had been completed to begin work. An old man and a boy, who were found on the premises, were arrested.

TRIAL OF WARDEN FALLON.

MEEPERS SWEAR THAT HERMAN WAS BARBAROUSLY TREATED.

The Warden Says the Keepers Lie, and Are Hostile Because He Has Repri-manded Them for Breaches of Discipline. Commissioner Wright heard in the Tombs Court yesterday testimony on the second speci-fication in the charges against Warden John J. Fallon of the Tombs. The specification alleges insubordination and cruelty to a prisoner in that the Warden violated an order of the Comnissioner to transfer Louis J. Herman from the cooler back to his own cell. It was also aleged that the Warden kept Herman without food for two days and nights.

Acting Warden Edward O'Shea testified that Warden Fallon gave him orders that Herman was not to have any food while in the cooler. He had kept memoranda of Warden Fallon's delinquencies for five of the six months that he had been deputy warden merely as a precau-tionary measure, and had no idea of getting up charges against the Warden

Keeper Peter Meeghan, who guards the inner gate, testified that Warden Fallon had given him instructions that no parcels of food sent in by friends were to be sent up to Herman Seeper Joseph C. Marx, who had charge of the cooler, described that place as a cold, dark ell, 6 by 7 feet, with a ventliator elx inches square in the top. There was a bench in the cell to sleep on. He put Herman in the cooler on Thursday, Jan. 2, under instructions from the Warden. He was ordered to remove Herman's coat, but disobeyed the order. On Jan. 3 the Warden told him not to give Herman any dinner. Herman did not complain to him of

Keeper J. Van Geldren, the next witness, testi fied that he was on duty with Marx. He said that Herman got no food until Saturday after oon, Jan. 4, when he got a piece of dry bread Van Geldren admitted that he too had been reprimanded by the Warden. He had signed the charges against the Warden at the request of a man named Jones in the prison office. He had talked with Deputy Warden O'Shea about the

harges.
"What was the nature of the charges against
the Warden?" he was asked. the Warden?" he was asked.
"Well, he gave general dissatisfaction."
"What do you mean by that?"
"What do you mean by that?"

the Warden?" he was asked.

"Well, he gave general disastisfaction."

"What de you mean by that?"

"Oh, he wasn't polite enough to us."

"And that's the reason?"

"Well, I'll tell you more later on," said Van Geidren as he left the stand.

Ascher Harris, the night warden, testified that he had received noorders to feed Herman when he was put in the cooler on Jan. 2. He had reported to the Warden on the following night that Herman complained of feeling very sick, and asked to have a doctor. The Warden refused to call one, and said Herman would have to wait until morning. Herman had not asked for any food. The Warden had given general instructions to treat prisoners kindly.

Joseph O'Connor Graley and Morris Cohen, night keepers, testified that Herman had not been fed at night, and also that it was not the custom to feed prisoners at night. Keeper McCaffrey testified that it had been the practice for more than twenty-live years since he had been employed in the prison to feed the prisoners confined in the cooler in the morning and at night. Their noonday meal of meat was cut off. He knew of no exception to the rule in Herman's case.

It was shown that when Herman was removed from the cooler on Saturday, Jan. 4, he had not been taken to his own cell, as Commissioner Wright had ordered, but had been taken by Warden Fallon's orders to cell No. 9. Keeper Evers testified that No. 9 was known has a cold cell, although there was a store between it and the adjoining cell. It was not shown has the temperature on the night of Jan. 5 fell from 58 above zero at 6 o clock P. M. to 1° above zero at 7 o'clock the next morning.

Keeper John J. Hale testified that he had taken the temperature in cells 7.8, and 9 recently and that 7 was 20° warmer than 9, and 8 was 15° warmer.

Herman, the prisoner, who is awaiting trial on the charge of murdering his wife, was then aworn. He told his gtory, which has been published. He said that cell which had been taken by which Warden Bauer and the said that cell which was 10° with Warden Bauer

Herman, the prisoner, who is awaiting trial on the charge of murdering his wife, was then aworn. He told his story, which has been published. He said that cell No. 9, which Warden Fallon transferred him to, was so cold and draughty that when he lit his candle it would not burn. It was as windy in the cell as it was outside in the street on a wintry day. He admitted that when he did see the Doctor it was for a disease which did not result from his incarceration in the cooler. He refused to answer many questions, and Mr. Wright sustained him. Herman said he had no appetite after he had been in the cooler for some hours, and he had not asked the prison physician for food when the Doctor came. octor came. Warden Fallon testified that he gave Keeper arx specific instructions to give Herman the

Warden Fallon testified that he gave Keeper Marx specific instructions to give Herman the regular prison fare at breakfast and supper time and told him to cut off. Herman's daily supply of stewed meat, which is given to the prisoners at midday. He told Marx to go to Van Geldren and repeat the instructions to him. He did not send Herman back to his old cell because he did not want him to get talking to the other prisoners of his "victory" in securing his release from the cooler through the Commissioners' order, and incite the others to revolt. Deputy Warden O'Shea had lied when he testified that Fallon had issued orders that Herman should not be fed. Keepers Marx and Van Geldren hai perjured themselves. Deputy Warden O'Shea was incompetent. He appeared mornings and then disappeared for the day and turned up evenings. This was rather a relief than otherwise because O'Shea was a nuisance. The hostility of the keepers to the witness was due to the fact that he had reprimanded them time and again for teepers to see witness was due to the fact that be had reprimanded them time and again for breaches of discipline.

The Rey. Mr. Proffett testified that he had The Rev. Mr. Proffett testified that he had been visiting the prison for four years, and knew the cell where Herman was last confined to be a warm, comfortable cell. Carlyle Harris, Pallister, and Roehl, the murderers had occupied the cell and had never complained to him about cold or anything else. Michael Considine and Dennis O'Leary, an ex-policeman, who are awaiting trial for murder, testified that they had been in the prison for nearly a year, and had been treated humanely by the Warden, John McCutcheon, a self-committed prisoner, testified that cell 9 was the most comfortable in the prison. The hearing was adjourned until Monday at 5 o'clock.

Fish Commissioner Thompson's Report, Fish Commissioner Thompson gathered some ew statistics for his report which has just been made public, and although they are incomplete thay give some idea of the extent of the fish industry in this State. It shows that there are 6,280 men using eighteen steamers, 1,435 boats and skiffs, nine schooners, and 235 sloops engaged in the shellfish industry. These men employ \$2,147,850 capital, and the market value of their fish is nearly \$2,500,000

Long Island Sound has proved to be one of Long Island Sound has proved to be one of the best places for raising seed oysters yet discovered. English oyster growers raised a great outery a year ago against American oysters. They claimed that our oysters were diseased because the beds were exposed to drainage. The English papers took up this cry and a vigorous crusade was waged against American oysters from the effects of which our export trade has not recovered. As a matter of fact the oyster beds in the Great South Bay are not exposed to drainage and these oysters are, in the opinion of many judges, superior to the English oysters.

Mrs. Davidson's Fatal Mistake. Mrs. M. Davidson died on Friday night at the home of her daughter, at 384 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, from the effects of a dose of carbollo acid taken by mistake for medicine.



Model Shoe For Winter.

"Hygienic" articles are often neither handsome nor stylish; but our "Hygienic Shoes" are

Their felt foundation is much less cumbersome than cork—is a perfect bar against moisture — warm, flexible, yielding. Altogether, the Shoes are as genteel and dressy in appearance as those which have none of their health preserving qualities.
For Boy's and Girl's of all ages.

(\$2.35 to \$3,75, according to size.)

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Printed Mousselines,

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Persian Cashmere and

Illuminated Organdies,

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LAMONT IS A TELEGRAPHER.

How His Knowledge of Telegraph Ticks

This is a story that may possibly interest the

boys of the country. All American boys are

wide awake and quick to learn. It is a story oncerning a little incident in the life of the

Hon. Daniel Scott Lamont, now Secretary of War. Mr. Lamont was a poor boy in Cortland

county. He subsequently became a clerk in a

State department at Albany. When Grover

Cleveland of Buffalo was elected Governor of

the State in 1882 he was untried in all matters

rived at Albany he had not selected his private

secretary. Mr. Lamont was at that time a newspaper correspondent on the Albany Argue,

of which the chief owner then was the late

Daniel Manning. Mr. Manning said to Gov.

It was at that time that the Secretary of War was first brought into close communication with Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Lamont did not think that he was to remain as the private secretary of the

Governor, but he remained three or four weeks

and then Mr. Cleveland said he could not get

along without him. Mr. Lamont from his cradle had been taught that he must do every-

thing well. His parents taught him that he must not slur the smallest task in life. He must, they said, pay as much attention to the

little things as to the big things, and Mr. La-

The time ran along and Mr. Cleveland was

elected President. Just before his inauguration

he made that famous remark that "Col. Dan"

must go with him to Washington. This Gov-

ernor of the State and this first Democratic

President since President Buchanan's time re-

lied on the painstaking, careful, studious ways

of "Col. Dan." For four years Mr. Lamont was

the President's private secretary, and then he

the President's private secretary, and then he returned with him to New York and was indirectly connected with him for four years more. When Mr. Cleveland went to Washington again in 1802 he took Daniel Lamont with him as Secretary of War.

If the American boys will visit the War Department they will find Mr. Lamont there from early until late. He is blue-eyed, with an auburn, bristling moustache. His ways are just as kindly as when he was a newspaper writer.

A Sun correspondent had a pleasant talk with Secretary Lamont a few days ago in Washington, and he studied the Secretary of War in the interest of the American boy. The Secretary was told by the correspondent that his own little son had a telegraph wire leading into a neigh-

Dinner and Loving Cup for John C. Sheehan. The Tammany Hall General Committee of the

Ninth Assembly district gave a dinner last night at the Hotel Logerot, Eighteenth street

and Fifth avenue, in honor of their retiring leader, John C. Sheehan, and presented to him

leader, John C. Sheelan, and presented to him a handsome silver loving cup. Col. Engene W. Guindon presided. The presentation speech was made by ex-Judge Browne, Mr. Sheehan's former law partner. Issue H. Terrell, the new leader of the district; John H. McGoldrick, chief clerk of the City Court, and Arthur D. Williams also spoke. Resolutions were adopted suspending the rules of the Pequod Club and the General Committee of the Ninth Assembly district pertaining to admission, and unanimously electing John C. Shechan, Jr., aged two days, as a member of both organizations.

Broke Her Ankle While Skating

Miss Florence Daly, the telegraph operator at

the Hotel Netherland, broke her right ankle

the night before last while skating in Central Park on the blg lake, near Seventy-second

street. She was taken to the Presbyterian

street. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, and is still there. The accident happened at 9:30 o'clock, while the ice was crowded with skators. Whether she struck a bad place on the ice and was thrown by it, or whether her fall was caused by a misstep or from a collision, to one who was seen by the Park police could tell. The skating season in Central Park is prolific of such accidents, and several have securify there already this year.

"You haven't any private secretary?" "No," replied Cleveland, "and I want one."
"Well," replied Mr. Manning, "I have a young man here who will help you until you

an select a private secretary."

mont never forgot this training.

Cleveland:

pertaining to State legislation, and when he ar-

Once Stood Illim in Stead

Lawns and Jaconets.

AN OPEN GATE BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS. Bros. The Rev. Dr. Twining Thinks This Evi-

dence of Immorality and Publicly Attacks the Management for the Morris County. N. J., Almshouse-If the Freeholders Do Not Act He Will Go to the Grand Jury.

For nearly ten years, the taxpayers of Morris county, N. J., have prided themselves on their almshouse. They knew the institution was not perfect, but they thought it compared favorably with the others in the State, and they have pointed to it as an example of good county management. In 1884 or thereabout there was a good deal of talk about the institution, but the superintendent, Giles E. Miller, changed things around somewhat, and the improvements seemed to satisfy everybody.
On Wednesday evening the Morris county

branch of the State Charities Aid Society held its annual meeting, and then the people of Morris county learned for the first time that the almshouse was not the model institution that they had supposed it to be. The Rev. Dr. Kingsley Twining, one of the editors of the Independcut, is a resident of Morristown and a member of the Charities Aid Society. He has devoted a good deal of time to the almshouse lately. While the society was in session he made speech, in which he directed attention to what he called the open and flagrant violations of the pauper laws at the county almshouse.

A Statelaw, enacted in 1885, provides that at all the institutions for the poor the male inmates must be kept separated from the female inmates. Mr. Twining charged that this law had been violated openly and constantly at the

He said that there was not enough money in the hands of the Freeholders now to arrange the almshouse so that the sexes can be kept completely isolated; but the most dangerous commingling of the men and women was due to the fact that a large gate between the yards was left open most of the time. The society, he said, should insist on that gate being closed. He ended his address with the statement that the present condition of affairs was a disgrace to the Freeholders, and that he should not be surprised "to hear of the perpetration of the

to the Freeholders, and that he should not be surprised "to hear of the perpetration of the vilest barbarites."

The society considered Dr. Twining's remarks and referred the whole matter to a law committee. The Board of Freeholders will be informed that the law is being violated, and, if it does not act, Dr. Twining will lay the matter before the Grand Jury and have the Freeholders indicted. This course is the only one open to him, he says, to abate the danger which lies in the constant association of male with female paupers at the almshouse. He said yesteriay:

"There are three places where the sexes mingle. In the dining room and kitchen they meet, but I do not think there is much danger there, as it is practically public. The other places are the laundry and the yard. In the laundry the men and women come together under the worst possible conditions, and they should certainly not be allowed to meet there.

"I feel that some arrangement could be made to keep them apart. Then in the yard they are constantly together, and there are many nooks in the yard. The worst of it is that there is a gate in the fence between the male and female departments. That gate would keep them apart if it were closed, but it seldom is closed. It is used by teams, and is open most of the time. The attendants always say that it just happens to be open. One day I went down there and I found the gate held open by a large stone. The stone was overgrown with grass, and looked as if it had not been moved in weeks. I spoke of it, and was assured that the gate had been open only a moment. I said to the attendant: One of two things is true—either that gate has not been closed for a long time or else a miracle has been worked."

"Now, I haven't any fault to find with Sunthings is true—either that gate has not been closed for a long time or else a miracle has been worked."

closed for a long time or else a miracle has been worked.

"Now. I haven't any fault to find with Superintendent Miller. The fault lies with the freeholders. The truth is the buildings are not of modern construction. I don't think weshould spend a lot of money to put them in repair, but the sexes should be kept apart."

The institution which Dr. Twining criticleses consists of a dozen or more buildings at Parsippany, seven miles from Morristown. The buildings stand on a large farm, and the institution pays a good dividend into the county treasury. All the buildings are frame structures, two stories high. The lower floors are arranged as dining and amusement rooms, while the upper stories are divided into sleeping apartments. A high board fence surrounds all the buildings, and the inner court is cut in two by a twelve-foot fence. The gate that Dr. Twining complained of is in this fence. It is necessary to open it at times to let teams get through the yard. The attendants say it is closed all the rest of the time, and that the immates do not mingle half so much as Dr. Twining thinks they do. This statement is supported by the neighbors and some of the inmates.

The laundry, which Dr. Twining regards as the most dangerous place, is over a small creek in the women's yard. Most of the work in it is the nathery, which Dr. Iwining regards as the most dangerous place, is over a small creek in the women's rard. Most of the work in it is done by the female inmates of the place. The lifting and the drawing of water are too hard for the women, and the able-bodied men are em-

There is no chance, the officials of the institution say, for any wrongdoing, for there is always an attendant near by and the inmates are not left alone. The sleeping apartments are in dis-

ieft alone. The siceping apartments are in dis-connected buildings, as are the hospitals and in-firmaries. The children's department is two miles from the houses for the adults. Superintendent Miller has had charge of the alm-house for eighteen years, and his wife is the daughter of a former Poormaster. What is needed in Morris county most of all is new buildings, constructed on modern plans. Until these can be secured a strong effort will be made by Dr. Twining to keep the gate be-tween the male and female departments of the poorhouse closed and locked.

BASEMENTS OF CITY HOUSES.

Secretary Laumont a few days ago in Washington, and he studied the Secretary of War in the interest of the American boy. The Secretary was told by the correspondent that his own little son had a telegraph wire leading into a neighbor's house; and this mere statement aroused an interest in the Secretary of War.

"That is a good thing," said the Secretary. The time may carly life that I was a telegraph operator. If you once thoroughly learn telegraph you will never forget it. It remains with you as long as you live. I have not had occasion to use telegraphy for a number of years, but all the boys of this country, if they have time, ought to learn it. Several years ago, after my father's death, I wanted to bring my mother to Washington. I was in McGrawville, my home town in Cortland county, and it was necessary for me to take a number of railroads in order to reach the main line by which I could take my mother to Washington. It was necessary to change cars a number of times on these local reads, and in one or two instances the trains were late and I feared that I could not get to the main line in time to reach Washington. At last it became positively known to me that unless I could make a certain connection my mother would be compelled to remain over Sunday in a small and cheerless town. I knew a President of a railroad who, if he were informed of my predicament, I believed would help me out. So I telegraphed to him telling him that my trains were late, and asked him if he would not wire to the Superintendent of the place where I was apparently destined to be kept overnight and direct that the train on the main road be held for me until my local train arrived. Before I got to the local station where the main line train would be conjuded to the place where I was a parently destined to be kept overnight and direct that the train on the main road be held for me until my local train arrived. Before I got to the local station where the main line train would be held for my method to the secretary I amont here. The teleg Deductions that May Be Drawn from Observations Made at Area Windows.

New York houses may to some extent be udged by what is visible through their area windows. East side areas are more and more given up to business. Many of them are tenement areas, and in such cases they were originally built for business purposes. Shoemakers, small salcon keepers, bakers, and all the many trades of the cast side find lodgment in areas. Even large old-fashioned houses over in those parts often show the sign of deterioration There is an economical old west side habit of dining in the basement, and this is usual in some other respectable parts of town. Good old houses that have been let out in lodgings often exhibit comfortable and homelike signs through their area windows. This happens when the family that mayban once occupied the whole of the house has retreated permanently

their area windows. This happens when the family that mayhap once occupied the whole of the house has retreated permanently to the area in order that there may be the more room for lodgers. Some very good boarding houses have their dining rooms in the basement for a like reason.

Area windows in the fashionable and semifashionable districts proclaim the humble domestic uses to which the basements are put. Here are the kitchens and sometimes the sleeping apartments of the servants. Here you see sewing women busy all day long in taking the countless stitches necessary in a great establishment. It happens sometimes that the man of the nouse has his den in the basement. Being busy down town all day he does not need daylight for the enjoyment of his den and so the basement serves him well enough.

Great Fifth avenue houses that have been condemned to the uses of trade often have their basements converted into shops, though sometimes caretakers or janito s with their families eccupy them. This is usually the case when a Fifth avenue house has a shop on the first floor and bachelor apartments overhead. This is no unusual arrangement. You may know such houses by the dinginess of the shades at the upper windows. Harhelors are usually indifferent to the outward slow that their apartments make. When a lodging house of the sort has dainty curtains to its upper windows, he are thoused and harrow area shown or the card room, the kitchens being perhans in the rear or possibly at the top of the none anazingly cosy.

The overriest basements and decoration may be made anazingly cosy.

The overriest basements in town are those feaver and in the search of the smally limiter of arrangement and lacoration may be made anazingly cosy.

The overriest basements in town are those feaver and in the search of the place hides in some lodging houses are let out to lodger, and then the wretched keeper of the place hides in some lodging houses are let out to lodger, and then the wretched keeper of the place hides in some lodging houses are let

First Death in the State Piremen's Hone. HUDSON, Jan. 18. The first death to take place since the opening of the State Firemen's Home occurred to-day, when Thomas J. Belcher an inmate from Inwood, L. J., died suddenly

Don't be without it: Ubert's Tar. Boneset and Boney for coughs and colds; sold everywhere.—Adu

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO. It Will Take the Place of the Long Island Traction Company.

A certificate of the incorporation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company with a capital of \$20,000,000 has been filed with the County Clerk in Brooklyn. The new company will succeed the Long Island Traction Company in the ownership of the Brooklyn Heights road and in the control of the Brooklyn City and the Suburban companies. Nearly all the directors and incorporators of the Rapid Transit Company are directors in the Traction Company. These are the directors: William Cullen Bryant, Eugene L. Button, William F. Creed, Horace C. Du Val, Frederick S. Flower, William W. Goodrich, Otto Zanker, Jr., John D. Kelley, Thomas Renwick, Clinton L. Rossiter, Floyd Vall, James N. Wallace, and Timothy S. Williams.

The capital stock is divided into 200,000 shares of \$100 each. The purpose of the company is described thus in the certificate of incorporation:

The purposes for which it is to be formed are the construction, extension, repair, improvement, equipment of, and furnishing the motive power for, railroads and other works, and aiding any corporation or individual in such construction, extension, repair, improvement, equipment, and furnishing of motive power. pany. These are the directors: William

power.
"The said corporation shall be authorized to purchase, acquire, hold and dispose of the stocks, bonds, and other evidences of indebt-edness of any corporation, domestic or foreign, and issue in exchange therefor its stocks of other obligations."

VETERAN FIREMENS' RIGHTS.

Brooklyn's Comptroller in Danger of Indictment for Violating Them.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn has denied the motion for a mandamus for the reinstatement of John Vanderhoof as a clerk in the Comptroller's office. Vanderhoof contended that as he was a veteran fireman, his discharge by Comptroller Palmer was illegal. Justice Gaynor decided against him on the ground that he had delayed

against him on the ground that he had delayed too long in making the application for refinstatement. He filled this memorandum, which is likely to prove of interest to Comptroller Palmer:

"The only remedy provided for that is by indictment. The veteran statute expressly prohibits the removal of a veteran except for cause shown after a hearing, but imposes no punishment for a violation thereof. But section 155 of the Penal Code provides that where the performance of an act is prohibited by the statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed by any statute, the doing such act is a misdemeanor.' This general provision covers the unlawful removal of veteral cases. ing such act is a massacher in the moval of vet-provision covers the unlawful removal of vet-erans by a public officer, and makes it a gen-eral misdemeanor, which is made punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year, of fine not exceeding \$500, or both. So many veterans have had to apply to this court for re-instatement during the last two years that is to deemed timely not to pass unnoticed the is deemed timely not to pass unnoticed plaintiff's claim of a wrongful removal."

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